(K/) Children of transferable State Government employees;

(v) Children of non-transferable State Government em ployees;

(vi) Children of transferable and non-transferable employees of autonomous bodies/Public Sector Undertakings/institutes of Higher Learning of State Government;

(vii) Children from any other category.

(2) In Kendriya Vidyalayas which are opened to cater to the needs of various PSUs and are fully financed by the sponsoring agency and in Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in the campus of institutes of Higher Learning the categories for admission are as under:—

I. Children of employees of Public Sector Undertakings/Institutes of Higher Learning.

Il.The priorities given for KVs under Civil/Defence sector will follow in the same sequence, thereafter.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Two (2) children may be admitted at the discretion of Chairman, Vidyalaya Management Committee each year over and above the class strength in any class except classes X & XII.

(d) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan follows the curriculum prescribed by the CBSE and the results of KVS during last five years in class X and XII board examination were comparable to the results of public schools.

(e) and (0 The funds received from the Government were utilized for the purpose for which they were sanctioned.

(g) and (h) Yes, Sir. During the last three years 14 Kendriya Vidyalayas closed down. 12 Vidyalayas in project sector were closed at the request of sponsoring agencies and two vidyalayas were closed due to nonavailability of adequate infrastructural facilities.

Rights of Children

4081. SHRI C. PERUMAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has signed the Charter 'Rights of Children';

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many of the points in the Charter have been implemented by Government and the reasons for not implementing the remaining points?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) India acceded to the UN convention on the Rights of the Child in 1992 and adopted a National Charter for Children in 2004.

(b) The Convention on the Rights of the Child contains several rights of children relating to survival, development and protection. The text of the Convention is available at www.unicef.org/crc.

The National Charter for Children emphasizes Government's commitment to children's survival, health and nutrition, standard of living, play and leisure, early childhood care, education, protection of the girl child, empowering adolescents, equality, life and liberty, name and nationality, freedom of expression, freedom of association and peaceful assembly, the right to a family and the right to be protected from economic exploitation and all forms of abuse. The Charter also provides for protection of children in difficult circumstances, children with disabilities, children from marginalized and disadvantaged communities, and child victims. It also provides for responsibilities of both parents in rearing their children and also provides for ensuring child friendly procedures for the special care and protection of children in conflict with law. The text of the Charter is available at the website of the Department of Women and Child Development at www.wcd.nic.in.

(c) Rights of the children as enumerated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the issues of children as contained in the National Charter for Children are being addressed in several ways, namely, constitution provisions, policies, legislations and several schemes and programmes being implemented by different Ministries/Departments and States/UTs. The schemes and programmes include Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Integrated Child Development Services, Reproductive and Child Health, Accelerated Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme, Central Rural Sanitation Programme, Pulse Polio, Integrated Programme for Street Children, Integrated Programme for Juvenile Justice, Scheme for elimination of child labour, and others.